The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,367—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

Commencing with the s. s. ROSETTA, leaving Bombay on the 16th June, the Company's Steamers will call at Colombo instead of Point de Galle.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday.
— BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Reeves	30th May.
s. ROHILLA	3000	700	W. Barratt	6th June.
— KASHGAR	2021	450	H. G. Murray	13th "
s. VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	20th "
— SURAT	3142	530	A. W. Adamson	27th "
s. NEPAUL	3336	600	H. Wyatt	4th July.
— CATHAY	2983	560	W. M. Robbie	11th "
s. PESHAWUR	3000	600	E. I. Baker	18th "
— VENETIA	2726	450	A. B. Daniell	25th "

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L. proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class .. Rs.	950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.. Rs.	500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class .. Rs.	1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class. Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1882.
KHEDIVE	3869 500	P. S. Tomlin	22nd June.
ROSETTA	3500 700	A. E. Barlow	16th "
THIBET	2593 400	W. E. Thompson.	30th "
SHANNON	1300 750	J. S. Murray	14th July.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, May 25, 1882.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. Rs.	320 Including wines.	I Class .. Rs.	320 Including wines.
II do. ..	300	II do. ..	300
III do. ..	150 with food.	III do. ..	155 with food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

SUMATRA, on Thursday, 1st June, 1882.
SINGAPORE, on Saturday, 1st July, 1882.
BIRMANIA, on Tuesday, 1st August, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 12 days.

From Genoa.	1 Class	Calais Route.	Rs. 95	Brighton Route	Rs. 80
"	.. 11	do. do.	.. 70	do.	.. 56
From Naples.	1	do. do.	.. 145	do.	.. 130
"	.. 11	do. do.	.. 105	do.	.. 95

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail.
s. s. ORION (new)	G. Mahorcich	3,500	500	8th June.

She will perform her passage AT INCREASED SPEED, thus reducing the average passage from BOMBAY to BRINDISI (via Canal) to 19½ days and to TRIESTE to 21 days.

Passage-money, Trieste or Brindisi, 1st class, Rs. 500.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail
s. s. HELIOS	A. Tercig	2,000	400	8th July.
s. s. AGLAIA	B. Crillanovich	1,927	400	8th Aug.
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	8th Sept.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	225	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. AGLAIA	B. Crillanovich	1,927	400	2nd June.
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	2nd July.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay, May 9th, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
RYDAL HALL	J. C. Shaw	2,700	400	About 21st June.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2,700	400	" 5th July.
MERTON HALL	T. Verrill	4,100	500	" 22nd July.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	" 15th Aug.
RYDAL HALL	J. C. Shaw	2,700	400	" 13th Sept.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2,700	400	" 27th Sept.
MERTON HALL	J. Verrill	4,100	500	" 14th Oct.
WRENTH HALL	O. Lloyd	4,000	550	" 28th Oct.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	" 18th Nov.
RYDAL HALL	J. C. Shaw	2,700	400	" 6th Dec.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

CLAN LINE.

THE following sailings have been fixed:—

	Tons.	
CLAN MACLEAN	2,400	For Liverpool about 31st May.

Passage money to London or Liverpool .... Rs. 450

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 1st April, 1882. Agents.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at reduced fares.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 5, Hornby Row, Bombay (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

FOR SALE.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office, and at the book-seller

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. S. PATNA, 1,780 tons, Captain J. Avern, sails on SATURDAY, 10th June, 1882, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Lisbon, and is due to arrive in London on 22nd July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KILWA, 1,552 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 31st May, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. EUPHRATES 803 Tons, on MONDAY, 5th June, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on FRIDAY, 2nd June, 1882, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on SATURDAY, 17th, June 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 29th May, 1882. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT BY SINA.

PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

REDUCED PRICES.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

ROASTED and ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each Cash, Rs. 1-2.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET,

Bottled, Capsuled, and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at Treacher & Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in India.

In cases of 1 dozen—Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

VIENNA BEER.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY, IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

Cash.

Per doz. quarts .....
Per doz. pints ..... " 4-2

SOLE AGENTS:

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S
SUPARI TOOTH PASTE,

AN elegant and efficient Preparation, made from the fresh Betel-nut. Combining all the essentials of a good Dentifrice, it cleanses, and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

TREACHER & Co.'s
SUPERIOR FINO-SHERRY

IS a pale, dry, and delicate WINE, perfectly pure, and of great character and agreeable flavour. The Wine has been under the notice and careful consideration of the Management for several years past, and they have, therefore, every confidence in placing it before the Public, feeling assured that it will be appreciated by all who value a genuine natural Wine.

Per dozen, cash, Rs. 28.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA. AND POONA.

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

IMPORTANT CAUTION!

WHEREAS for a period extending over many years there has been uninterruptedly sold in the Indian Market a certain blend of Scotch Whisky known to the trade and the public as TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY, each bottle of which bears near the front shoulder a characteristic heart-shaped label with a caution label on the reverse and a Phœnix trade-mark on both labels, as well as on the cork and the mettalic capsule covering the cork, and which Whisky from its high state of purity, rich soft mellowness, and intrinsic worth has met with such general appreciation, and so fully established itself in public favour as to be now familarly known as "Glenlivet," "Treacher's Glenlivet," "Glenlivet Whisky," "Treacher's Whisky," "Treacher's Glenlivet Whisky" and "Heart-Labelled Whisky," the Public are hereby warned and cautioned against accepting as TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY any brand failing to correspond with the aforenoted particulars.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

From this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

February 15 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Under the distinguished patronage and presence of BRIGADIER-GENERAL CARNEGY.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

GRAND PERFORMANCE BY

McABELL'S ROYAL STAR VARIETY TROUPE.

By kind permission of Col. O. R. Middleton, the Band of the King's Own Regiment will be in attendance.

Tickets at SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. INCHMORNISH, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock. All chafed or damaged Goods must be surveyed before removal from the Dock, and no claims will be admitted after the steamer leaves.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents, Captain and Owners s.s. "Inchmornish."
Bombay, 29th May, 1882.

NOTICE is hereby given that LAHABAI, wife of CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, of Bombay, has AGREED to ASSIGN by way of mortgage to KESSOWJEE JADOWJEE, of Bombay, all that the interest of the said Lahabai of and in one MOIETY of the COMMISSION payable to Messrs. Merwanjee Framjee Panday and Co., the Agents of the New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited. All persons having or claiming any right to or interest in the said Moiety of the said Commission are hereby required to notify such claims to the undersigned within 14 days from this date—Dated this 29th day of May, 1882.

PRESCOT & WINTER,
Solicitors, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET, a very desirable BLOCK in the Elphinstone-circle, near Messrs. D. S. Kemp & Co., consisting of three spacious upper floor besides the ground floor, which could be used for a large shop or piece-goods godown. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, Barrister's Chamber, very near the High Court. Rent Rs. 25 only. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, three BUNGALOWS in Lower Colaba. Rent Rs. 75, 60, and 50 only. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS
BY
YESTERDAY'S OVERLAND MAIL.

Bell's Life.	Mail.
Bird O'Freedom.	Medical Times and Gazette.
Engineer.	New York Ill. Times.
Engineering.	Overland Mail.
English Mechanic.	Pall Mall.
Field.	Pictorial World.
Fun.	Public Opinion.
Funny Folks.	Punch.
Glasgow Weekly Herald.	Queen.
Graphic.	Reynolds' Weekly News.
Home and Colonial Mail.	Saturday Review.
Home News.	Sporting Life.
Illustrated London News.	Sporting Times.
Illustrated Penny Paper.	St. James Budget.
Illustrated Police News.	Times (Weekly Edition.)
Illustrated Sport & Dram. News.	Truth.
Judy.	Vanity Fair.
Land and Water.	World.
Life.	

COOPER AND COMPANY,
Bombay: Meadow-street. Poona: East-street.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED,
SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

PIANO CANDLESTICKS Richly electro-plated, new patterns, with glass shades complete. Rs. 12, 14, and 16 per pair.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

RAT TRAPS.—A customer says "they are capital." He caught 17 rats in 3 days. Re. 1 each. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MINIATURE SCOTCH BAG-PIPES with chanter and drone reeds, a perfect instrument easily learned. Rs. 3 each.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

ORNITHOPHONES, a little instrument, can be carried in the vest pocket, imitates the note of [illegible] singing-birds. [illegible] Re. 1-8.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

ÆSTHETIC PORTRAIT FRAMES (velvet and flowers) for carte-de-visite pictures, free by post, Re. 1.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

STAND-BACK SIGNAL, Loud Whistle and Horn combined (nickel silver), for use of bicyclists, can be carried in the vest pocket, Rs. 4 each.

THREE SIGHT BINOCULAR FIELD-GLASS, with 12 lens, in a leather sling case, Rs. 40.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

FOR CHILDREN, an invoice of TOYS of a superior quality to be cleared off cheap.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

ALBUMS for Cartes-de-visite at Re. 1-8 to Rs. 9 each, the best and cheapest ever offered to the public.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MOUTH HARMONICAS.—A large assortment, about 300 to select from, some with single notes, double notes, double sides, revolving with four sets of double notes, and some with bell accompaniment. Annas 12 to Rs. 10 each.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited. Bombay.

MINIATURE ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS, wonderful-toned little instruments, full of power, superior finish, rosewood, with 20 keys, in polished mahogany box. Rs. 40. Our speciality.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

NON PLUS ULTRA ORGANINA, a portable instrument worked by a handle and roller acting on an endless band. Price Rs. 28 each.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S WHISKY

Is a blend of fine old Campbelton and Glen Isla.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S WHISKY

Is a pure and wholesome spirit.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S WHISKY,

is recommended to those who enjoy a really good Whisky Peg.

Among the many testimonials we have received is the following:—

"The whisky is declared to be very good and free from fusel oil.

It is certainly the best I have tasted from Bombay."

Price Rs. 23 per doz. or Rs. 2 per bottle.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

CHOICE PERFUMERY.

JUST RECEIVED
A SUPPLY OF
HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES,

From Lubin, Piesse and Lubin, and other Manufacturers whose names are a guarantee of the quality.

THE SELECTION CONSISTS OF

JOCKEY CLUB,	OPOPONAX,
WHITE ROSE,	JASMIN,
FORGET-ME-NOT,	KISS-ME-QUICK,
YLANG YLANG.	FRANGIPANI.

GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE, ALL SIZES.

SAINSBURY'S LAVENDER-WATER.

BAYLEY'S ESS. BOUQUET.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

CUTLERY AND TABLE PLATE.

TREACHER and COMPANY, LIMITED, having, by means of the sterling goodness of their well-known TABLE CUTLERY, attained great celebrity in this branch of their business, continue to import the same reliable goods, which they guarantee as unsurpassed for durability, and warranted to stand hard wear for years.

	"A." Best Quality with tang rivet.	"B." Medium Quality with pin rivet.	"C." Ordinary Quality, a good serviceable article.
Table Knives	Cash, Per doz. Rs. 30 0	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Dessert Knives	" " 25 0	20 0	17 0
Meat Carvers (Knife & Fork)	" the pair 10 8	8 0	7 0
Game Carvers (" ")	" 10 8	8 0	7 0
Steel Sharpeners	" Each 4 8	3 8	2 8
COMPLETE SET, as above	Cash Rs. 80 8	64 8	53 8

TREACHER and COMPANY guarantee their TABLEPLATE to be of the highest standard quality, experience having taught them that the public prefer a superior article at a moderate cost to goods slightly cheaper, but far inferior in quality and thickness of plating. Being strongly plated on hardest nickel-silver, the goods are thoroughly reliable for strength and wear.

	Plain Fiddle Pattern.	Beaded, Lily or Thread Pattern.
Table Forks	Cash, per dozen Rs. 25 0	Rs. 34 0
Dessert Forks	" " 20 0	25 0
Table Spoons	" " 25 0	34 0
Dessert Spoons	" " 20 0	25 0
Tea Spoons	" " 11 0	16 0
Egg Spoons with gilt bowls	" " 12 8	18 0
Salt Spoons with gilt bowls	" " 12 8	18 0
Mustard Spoons with gilt bowls	" Each 1 2	1 8
Gravy Spoons	" " 5 8	6 12
Chatni Spoons	" " 3 0	3 8
Sugar Spoons	" " 1 4	1 8
Sugar Tongs	" " 2 4	3 0
Ice Tongs	" " 4 8	5 0
Ice Claws, Scissor shaped	" " 8 0	9 0
Butter Knives	" " 2 4	3 0
Sauce Ladles	" " 2 4	3 8
Soup Ladles	" " 8 8	10 0
Sugar Slifters	" " 2 8	3 0
Fish Helpers	" Per pair 16 0	18 0
Knife Rests	" " 3 0	4 8

HOUSEHOLD SUITES OF PLATE,
Comprehending

12 Table Forks	6 Salt Spoons	1 Sugar Spoon	2 Sauce Ladles
12 Dessert Forks	2 Mustard Spoons	1 Sugar Sifter	2 Soup Ladles
12 Table Spoons	2 Gravy Spoons	1 Pair Sugar Tongs	1 Pair Fish Helpers
12 Dessert Spoons	1 Marrow Spoon	2 Pairs Ice Claws	2 Pairs Knife Rests
12 Tea Spoons	1 Chatni Spoon	2 Butter Knives	
6 Egg Spoons	1 Caddy Spoon	2 Pickle Forks	

TREACHER & Co.'s FIDDLE PATTERN.

In brass-bound teakwood chest, green baize, lined, and fitted with lock and key. Nett Cash, Rs. 240.

TREACHER & Co.'s BEADED PATTERN.

In brass-bound teakwood chest, green baize, lined, and fitted with lock and key. Nett Cash, Rs. 300.

TREACHER & Co.'s LILY PATTERN.

In brass-bound teakwood chest, green baize, lined, and fitted with lock and key. Nett Cash, Rs. 300.

TREACHER & Co.'s THREADED PATTERN.

In brass-bound teakwood chest, green baize lined, and fitted with lock and key. Nett Cash Rs. 300.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS
OPTICIANS, CHAINMAKERS.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA and Co. beg to inform their customers, and the public in general, that they have engaged the services of a thoroughly competent English CHAINMAKER and JEWELLER. They are now prepared to execute orders on almost any pattern of Chain, and guarantee the work done to be equal to best English make. Messrs. F. L. and Co. are the only Jewellers in Bombay employing ~~competant~~ European labour in the Jewellery and Chainmaking line.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Catalogues showing a variety of patterns sent post on application.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

HOAR AND CO.,
TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS, &c.,

Have removed to their

"NEW PREMISES."

(Opposite the Esplanade Hotel.)

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY.
13, RAMPART-ROW.

"THE ROYAL WEDDING."

EXTRACTS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

The Home News, 5th May, 1882, *page* 14

THE Champagne consumed at the Royal Wedding was

WACHTER'S ROYAL CHARTER BRAND.

SOLE AGENTS:

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

BOMBAY Address: Old Club House, Rampart Row, W.
CALCUTTA Address: 10, Hare Street.
MADRAS Address: 16, Second Line Beach.
LAHORE Address: Beau Parc, Upper Mall.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON 67 YEARS.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 39 YEARS.

THOMSON & TAYLOR

Solicit attention to the superior quality of their

AERATED WATERS;

In the process of the manufacture of which they use PURE FILTERED WATER,

So essential to the production of really good beverages.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Soda-water	...per doz. 0 12	Tonic-water	...per doz. 1 0
Lemonade	... " 1 0	Potash-water	... " 0 12
Gingerade	... " 1 0	Ginger-ale	... " 1 8
Seltzer-water	... " 1 0	Lithia-water	... " 1 8
Vichy-water	... " 1 4		

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

"THE ROYAL WEDDING."

EXTRACTS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

Society, 29th April, 1882, *page* 3.

THE Champagne consumed at the Royal Wedding was

WACHTER'S ROYAL CHARTER BRAND,

a particularly dry Wine, which has found great favour in the eyes of the Prince of Wales, and for which His Royal Highness has recently given an exceptionally large order.

MESSRS. WACHTER & CO.'S ONLY AGENTS IN INDIA ARE

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

WHO CONTINUE TO RECEIVE SHIPMENTS OF THIS UNEQUALLED WINE.

CHAMPAGNE.
HEIDSIECK & CO.'S
DRY
MONOPOLE.

OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THEODOR SATOW & CO., LONDON,—SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
Established 1867.

Bombay, 28, Apollo Street.
London, 27, Leadenhall Street, E. C.
TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTANCES.
TELEGRAPH PRIVATE CODE.

THE undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also TELEGRAPH payments at current rates of Exchange to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe.

They are also prepared to place their present Telegraph Code at the service of Residents in India and Correspondents at Home, and to add such names, addresses, and paragraphs of any length or purport as may be desired, whereby these can be telegraphed at a greatly reduced cost. Minimum charge for messages, including addresses when registered, 3 words. Their Code now in use has thousands of words, each one representing sentences on almost all conceivable subjects likely to be required to telegraph between the two countries. No registration fee charged. Secrecy guaranteed.

Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

WM. WATSON & CO.

REFRESHING DRINKS
FOR THE HOT SEASON

May be prepared by mixing the following

FRUIT SYRUPS
with
ICED AERATED WATER.

Raspberry syrup,	Jargonelle pear syrup,
Pineapple syrup,	Strawberry syrup,
Orange syrup,	Vanilla syrup,
Lemon syrup,	Ginger syrup.

Pint bottle, 14 annas; Quart bottle, Re. 1-8.

PREPARED BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
5, Rampart-row, Bombay.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.
MORNING CLOUDS.

A small Havanna-shaped Trichinopoly suitable for smoking after Chota Hazri or Tiffin.

Price Re. 1-12, per box of 100.

HAVANNA-SHAPED TRICHINOPOLY.

Fine flavour and superior finish.

Price Rs. 2, per box of 100.

DAWSON'S MUSTER.

Medium length Cheroot-shaped with straw.

Price Re. 1-12, per box of 100.

THOMSON'S MUSTER.

Long Cheroot-shaped with straw.

Price Re. 1-12, per box of 100.

NOBLES MUSTER.

A small Cheroot without straw, of mild but fine flavoured Tobacco.

Price Re. 1-12, per box of 100.

CLUB MUSTER.

Cheroot or Havanna-shaped

[illegible] Regalia. Elegante hour.

Price Rs. 3, per box of 100.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE old reliable SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE stands unrivalled in point of simplicity, durability, and accurate adjustment of machinery. Catalogues post free. By Cash or on Easy Payment System. 2, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

HAMILTON'S HOTEL.—A bungalow to accommodate a married couple or two bachelors, and a small bungalow for a bachelor, will be available from 1st June.

CIGARS, "CIGARS," CIGARS.—Dawsons, Thomsons, Havannahs, Pondicherries, and Burmahs, for flavor and exquisiteness unrivalled. N. C. DALAL, 6, Church-gate-street.

HIMALAYAN TEAS, Re. 1 and Rs. 1-2 per lb., at the Godowns of Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES and Co., 9, Church Lane.

GERMAN BEER in pints. Fresh shipment just to hand, in splendid condition. Rs. 20 per case of 6 dozen, cash.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

VIENNA CHAIRS, bent walnutwood, light, strong, and elegant. Further shipment just to hand. Rs. 60 per doz. or Rs. 5-8 each.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FRESH Herrings, 4 as.; W. E. Digby Chicks, 10 as.; Sardines, 4 as. and 7½ as.; Fresh Mackerel, Lobsters, and Salmon, 7 as. per tin at the Provision Cash Stores, Fort and Market.—W. J. ESSAI.

A SWISS COTTAGE TENT, "new", 10 by 10, with verandah and bath-room, having a radius of 6 feet with double fly chicks and duree complete. Rs. 150. Open to an offer. Apply to "SHIKAREE," Waidah, C.P.

WANTED, experienced COMPOUNDERS. Apply personally to TREACHER & Co., Ld. Byculla.

EXSHAW'S BRANDIES, No. 1, Rs. 36; No. 2, Rs. 23 per doz.—C. H. B. FORBES & Co. Agents.

EGYPTIAN & ORIENTAL CIGARETTE COMPANY'S CIGARETTES just received.—C. H. B. FORBES & Co., Agents.

JOHN ROBERTSON & SONS SCOTCH WHISKEYS.—C. H. B. FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay.

FELT HATS! FELT HATS! FELT HATS!—A splendid assortment at NOOR MAHOMED'S, 31, Meadow-street, Bombay.

DEVOE'S best refined KEROSINE-OIL for SALE at moderate rates. Apply to KHIMJEE JEEWA and Co., Carnac Bunder, iron depots.

INDIA-RUBBER SOLUTION, guaranteed waterproof for repairing bicycle tyres, diving dresses, rain coats, &c., can be had at Re. 1-8 per tin from JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

TO LET, two UPPER-STOREYED pleasantly-situated HOUSES, Bellasis-road, close to Byculla Club. Gas and water laid on. Apply to Mr. F. ROWLAND, Byculla.

REQUIRED, at Wadhwan Civil Station, a Kathiawar, an active intelligent INSPECTOR of conservancy and petty works. Salary Rs. 40 to 50 per mensem, with a house. Apply to E. V. STACK, Major, Assistant Political Agent, Jhalawad Prant. Wadhwan Civil Station, 25th May, 1882.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—BARTON & Co., General and Wine Merchants of Meadow-street, will REMOVE their Establishment on the 1st June proximo to CHURCH-GATE-STREET, the premises lately occupied by Aux Villes de France, where we hope to be favoured with KIND PATRONAGE.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHEDDAR and GRUYERE CHEESE, also BACON, 12 annas per lb.—PEARSE, Apollo-street and Rampart-row.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

GRAND VOLUNTEER FETE.

By kind permission of E. C. K. Ollivant, Esq., C. S., Municipal Commissioner.

S

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 29.

OWING to the change in the departure of the mails from Friday to Tuesday for the monsoon season, we have only two days' business to report upon. In the interval, with the Whitsuntide holidays on at home, there has been very little movement, and the interest of the moment is concentrated on the critical state of affairs in Egypt, and the probable date of the opening of the monsoon. As regards the former there can be no doubt that Bombay interests are deeply involved, and although for the time being the general feeling is that no interruption is likely to take place in the Canal traffic, it is impossible to avoid a deep feeling of anxiety regarding the turn affairs may take. In the ordinary course of things the rains cannot be very far distant, and business is no doubt rapidly contracting into smaller compass, but the symptoms of the weather locally do not indicate an immediate break, and in all probability we have yet a fortnight before us in which active export transactions will be practicable.

MONEY.—The weekly return of the Bank of Bombay issued to-day shows the following changes during the week :—

Public Deposits at head office,	Dec		Rs. 3,54,307
Do. Do. Branches	Inc		,, 1,00,564
Other Deposits	Dec		,, 17,01,300
Government Securities	Inc		,, 2,00,156
Loans,	,,		,, 7,34,312
Bills Discounted,	Dec		,, 9,67,729
Cash with Correspondents,	Inc		,, 87,479
Cash and Currency Notes,	Dec		,, 19,35,421

Notwithstanding this reduction in the Cash Balance, the general market continues easy, and rates of discounts tend lower.

EXCHANGE.—The market for Sterling has remained extremely quiet since Friday. Comparatively few bills have been offering, and rates have undergone no quotable alteration since last mail, although at the close the tendency, if anything, is easier. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand		Is. 8¼d.	per Rupee
Do.	telegraphic	Is. 8 1-16d.	,,
Do.	4 months' sight	Is. 8 5-16d.	,,
Credits	3 ,, ,,	Is. 8 11-32d.	,,
Documents	3 ,, ,,	Is. 8¼d.	,,
Francs	3 ,, ,,	Rs. 214	,,

On Calcutta rates are easier at 1-16 per cent. premium for demand.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The aspect of the Egyptian question imparts a decidedly weaker feeling to the market, which otherwise is not wanting in elements of strength. Buyers hang of in the expectation of lower rates, which sellers in the meantime decline to concede until something more definite can be seen as to the probable outcome of the position. Fours we quote at Rs. 101 15-16 ; Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 108¾ with rather sellers at the rates.

SHARES have been somewhat irregular within the past day or two. In *Banks* we quote a decline of Rs. 3¾ in Bank of Bombay and Rs. 3 in National. *Press* Companies are all strong with a general advance of Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 per share. *Spinning and Weaving* Companies are irregular, but in the majority of cases the tendency at the close is towards improvement owing to a fairly active demand for local yarns for China and Japan. In *Miscellaneous* Companies the chief movement has been an advance of Rs. 75 in Bombay Burmah Trading Co. Gold Mining Co. continue quite neglected.

PIECE-GOODS have undergone no quotable change since last Mail left. A moderate enquiry prevails at about former prices, but there is nothing to indicate the probability of any decided movement in the immediate future either way.

METALS are steady at about previous figures.

COALS are quiet at the moment, but the attention of the trade is very keenly fixed on the position in Egypt, which might at any moment lead to a sudden change in values. Davison's West Hartley we still quote at Rs. 14½ to 14¾, Cardiff at Rs. 15 to 15½ per ton alongside.

COTTON.—The absence of news from home renders us quieter here to a certain extent as no new business is going through, but there is, nevertheless, very steady buying going on against previous sales, and prices are, if anything, Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per Candy in favor of sellers. This is the more remarkable in the face of the very heavy supplies we are still receiving from up-country, and it almost seems as if, large as our crop is, that it had been oversold to arrive.

The *receipts* to date show the following comparisons :—

	1882.	1881.	1880.
For four days	13,912	27,506	26,380
Since 1st September	15,50,007	950,364	987,737
Do. 1st January	1,299,228	895,383	963,743

The *clearances for sea* since 1st January have reached a total of 1,101,388 bales against 612,120 for the same period last year, and 1,300,000 bales is now looked upon generally as the probable total should the rains not set in unusually early.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Fros with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission ;—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Fine Omra (Nominal)	Rs. 205—5 5/16d.	
Good do.	,, 195—5 1/16d.	
F.G.F. do.	,, 190—4 31/32d.	
G.F. do.	,, 182—4¼d.	
Fine Dhollera (Nominal)	,, 208—5 13/32d.	
Good do.	,, 194—5 1/32d.	
F.G.F. do.	,, 186—4 27/32d.	
G.F. do.	,, 178—4 21/32d.	
Good Ginned Dharwar	,, 209—5 13/32d.	
Good Ginned Broach (Nominal)	,, 228—5¾d.	
Good Westerns	,, 181—4 25/32d.	
F.G.F. do.	,, 178—4 21/32d.	

WHEAT.—Supplies have been fairly liberal of late, and as May shipments are now practically finished, the enquiry is a trifle easier than it was. The reduction of the rate of freight from Delhi has also brought out some additional sellers from that district so that prices have a downward tendency. We quote No. 1 Soft White, Rs. 33 to Rs. 34 ; No. 2, Rs. 32 to Rs. 32½ ; Soft Red, Rs. 30 to Rs. 31 per candy.

LINSEED is very firm notwithstanding very full supplies, and prices are kept up at Rs. 5-9 to Rs. 5-10 per cwt.

RAPESEED is coming forward in but small quantities, and for Guzerat the quotation is firm at Rs. 61 per cwt.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p. ct.	787½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	700
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	250	124	2 do.	96

LAND COMPANIES.

Prove Land	7,500	150	150	100	*8
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000		3
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 30	795
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 5	230

* For distribution.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct.	320 xd.
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	139-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New £1 shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	315

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	50	230
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	Rs. 10	137
New issue	..	100	50	..	80
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	500	300	30 p. s.	330
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 40	750
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	820
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	925
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 4	695
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	50	845
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	565
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	Rs. 25	680
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	640
Gokuldas Tejpal S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	550
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,040
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,075
Jafer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	690
Jeevraj Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	985
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	930
Lahatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	935
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	30 p. s.	2,000
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	Rs. 55	810
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 80	1,295
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	10 p. s.	235
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,220
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	795
New Great Eastern	1,000	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	915
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 55	650
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	35	
Samoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	70	1,375
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,190
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	930
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	Rs. 40	605
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	60	915
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	900

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued on the 27th May, as compared with the statement of 20th May :—

LIABILITIES.	May 20. Rs.	May 27. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	22,25,000	22,25,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	40,41,540	36,87,233
Do. do. at Branches	10,78,330	11,78,914
Other Deposits	2,27,52,864	2,10,51,561
Post Bills	8,794	11,073
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,58,167	4,47,036
	4,05,64,715	3,87,00,820
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorised Securities	68,88,500	70,88,656
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	12,39,286	12,12,497
Do. do. on Security of do.	39,57,149	46,81,534
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,154	4,216
Bills Discounted	1,43,85,970	1,34,18,241
Post Bills	2,904	2,964
Bullion Stock Rs. 5,50,388		
Cash Supplied in reduction 2,25,000	3,25,388	3,25,388
Balances with Correspondents	3,73,756	3,18,731
Cash and Notes	1,06,359	1,93,534
	1,32,79,983	1,13,54,582
	4,05,64,715	3,86,00,820

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Sultana, 709 tons, Captain J. Ferguson, will sail to-day for Havre with a general cargo.

THE steamer R. F. Mathews, 1,279 tons, Captain D. Talbot, sailed yesterday for London with a general cargo.

THE steamer Swordsman, 719 tons, Captain A. Belke, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general cargo, and three deck passengers.

THE ship W. D. Lawrence, 2,458 tons, Captain J. Ellis, which arrived in harbour on the 27th inst., from Liverpool (24th Jany.) brought a cargo of 3429 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE steamer Corinth, 1,659 tons, Captain J. Holloway, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. Dunlop, Mr. G. Jennings, Mrs. Tait, three Misses Tait, and Master Tait.

THE steam-ship Hasland, 1,133 tons, Captain W. Humble, which arrived in harbour on the 28th inst. from West Hartlepool, 25th April, via Multan and Port Said, brought a cargo of 1,806 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Punjaub, 685 tons, Captain S. Davison, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. B. Ashburner, Lieut. D. F. A. H. Auckerill, Khan Sahib Pallonjee Ruttonjee, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Naithoo and two children, and 67 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Calcutta, 548 tons, Captain S. Davison, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattyawar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Capt. R. Maclean, Mr. Burrow, Gunner W. Footman, 4th N. C. Rank and File 13th N. I., 94 followers, and 83 deck passengers.

THE steamer Inchmornish, 2,292 tons, Captain J. S. Day, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (27th April) with the following cargo :—1,524 bars and 9,299 bundles iron, 3,518 packages piece-goods, 771 kegs nails, 1,735 boxes window glass, 17 packages papers, 10 cases playcards, 220 packages chimneys, 74 packages glassware; 105 cases brass, 50 cases copper, 175 boxes tinplates, 24 packages ironsheets, 39 packages earthenware ; 102 cases wine and spirit, and many packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	H. M's. Euryalus.	King	Princomali, May 22.
	Inchmornish (s)	Day	Liverpool, April 27.
	Calcutta(s)	Davison	Kurrachee, May 26.
	Khedive (s)	Tomlin	Southampton.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
29	R. F. Mathews(s).	Talbot	London.
	Swordsman (s)	Belke	Calcutta.
	Corinth (s)	Holloway	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Punjaub, Davison, for Persian Gulf.
Barque Sultana, Ferguson, for Havre.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Crane, to Marseilles.
Steamer Britannia, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May			
25	Waverley (s)	Burgess	Colombo, May 19.
	Henzada (s)	Coles	Bombay, May 3.
	Parkfield	Anderson	Liverpool, Jan. 10.
	Orissa	Maxwell	London, Feb. 7.

DEPARTURES.

May 25.—Ship Coimbatore. Barques Berryer, Mallacca, and Eugenie, and a Steamer (numbers undistinguishable.)

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May		
27	D. of Buccleuch (s)	London.
	Bancoora (s)	Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 29.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Tuscany (s)—140 cases sheetiron, W. and A. Graham and Co ; 12 bales wrapping papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee ; 11 packages soap, Esmail Abdool Raman ; 70 cases copper sheets, Benn; Ashley and Co ; 50 cases yellow metal sheets, Ritchie, Stewart and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Clan Maclean (s)—13 cases bacon, cheese, and provision, C. H. B. Forbes and Co ; 5 bales brown paper, A. H. Essoofbhoy ; 10 cases wine and 25 casks beer, Jamsetjee Framjee.

Brindisi (s)—25 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co. Kaiser-i-Hind (s)—1 hogshead brandy Eduljee Cowasjee Dalal. A. Yeats, 21 casks paint, Tyeball Movlu Tazkham.

Patna (s)—53 casks cement, D. R. Kerawala and Co ; 165 cases window glass, Surujlall Manoojee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Aglaia (s)—168 packages paper, Framjee Ardaseer Davar and Son ; 1 box silver coins (Rs. 20 50) The Chartered Mercantile Bank.

FROM VENICE.

Bokhara(s)—207 cases silver coins (Rs. 6,20,030) Comptoir D' Escompte de Paris.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Bokhara (s)—2 boxes gold coins (Rs. 78,000) Comptoir D' Escompte deParis.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra (s)—50 cases brandy, D. P. Batha and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 28TH MAY, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m. 10 a.m. 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·737
Temperature of the Air	86·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·7
Dew Point	77·4
Relative humidity of Air	·752
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	5·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p. m.).	90·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a. m.)	81·7
General Direction of Wind	NW, NNW, NNE, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	357
From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.	

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 26.

Phillips, Lieut., 19th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Malligaum.

MAY 27.

Strickland, Col., 13th Madras N. I., on from Jubulpore.
Macdonald, Lieut., Hampshire, on leave, from England.

MAY 28.

Street, Surg., on duty, from Sirur.

MAY 29.

Higginson, Major, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, on leave, from Bangalore.
Stewart, Lieut.-Col., 12th R. Lancers, on leave, from Bangalore.
Atheston, Lieut., 12th R. Lancers, on leave, from Bangalore.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 28.

Jermyn, Lieut., R. Irish, on duty, to Rawal Pindee,
Phillips, Lieut.-Col., Poona Horse, on leave, to Seroor.

MAY 28.

Harrison, Lieut., 4th Rifles, on leave to Matheran.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, May 29.

The usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Headquarters on Thursday next, the 1st June, at 6-30 p. m. (Madras time).

Members who have not yet returned their arms and accoutrements are requested to do so as soon as possible, as the inspection by the Chief Civil Master Armourer takes place on Monday, 5th June.

Vol. C. Camping, B. Company, having resigned in consequence of going to England is struck off the strength of the Corps from this date.

The annual competition for H. Company's challenge cup, will take place on Tuesday the 6th June Distances 200, 300 and 800 yards ; position, regulations. Intending competitors may draw their arms after 12 noon on the 5th June.

The ranges at Coorla will be closed for the rains after the completion of the competition for D. company's challenge cup.

The targets will be removed on the 6th June next.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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3 Our True Policy in Egypt.
4 The Latest News from Egypt—False News from Afghanistan—Late News.
5 Military—A Mountain Battery at Mahableshwar—We are Eight—The Indian Reliefs.
6 The Bengal Army Reductions—Notes from Olympus—BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY.
7 The Queen's Birthday at Indore—Notes from the Deccan Capital—The Kolhapur Libel Case.
8 Arrival of Sir James Ferguson—The Bombay Foxhounds—Death of Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy—The Discovery of Buddhist Relics at Sopara.
9, 10 Bomonjee Hormarjee Wadia Memorial Fountain—BENGAL.
11 LEADING ARTICLES—The State of Affairs in Egypt—Forced Labour.
12 LEADING ARTICLE—Indian Postal Development.
13 LEADING ARTICLES—Confidential Reports—The finances of Baroda—The Bombay National Mahomedan Association—High Court—Bombay Carlton Cricket and Foot-Ball Club.
14 Marine Court of Inquiry—Mr. W. M. Wood and the Grant Buildings Case—Spare the Trees !—Mazagon Roads—MADRAS & SOUTHERN INDIA—N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.
15 BURMAH—The Mischief of Confidential Reports—The Birthday Gazette.
16, 17 OFFICIAL GAZETTES—Bombay Army Orders—Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India—Bengal Government Orders—Madras Government Orders.
18 BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—MONEY MARKET.
19 SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.
20 ADVERTISEMENTS.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873).

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

THE steamer Helios has just ARRIVED in Bombay with a Special Consignment of the world-renowned iron-frame PIANOS by SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE in solid walnut-wood, full compass, and unrivalled sweetness of tone.

Plain square	Rs. 675
Sympathetic	,, 750
Semi-grand, on three legs	,, 1,250

Easy and advantageous terms by yearly purchase or hire system on application.

C. MARCKS & Co.,
Bombay, May 1, 1882. Sole Agents.

UNDER VICEREGAL PATRONAGE

AND

OPTICIANS TO THE

PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC

SURGEONS IN INDIA.

HARRIS & LAWRENCE,

OCULISTS' OPTICIANS

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BOMBAY.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS OF THE

METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES

and the

LUCULENT GLARE PROTECTORS.

FOR the convenience of MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS, who are unable to visit us, we will, on application, forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for His Excellency the Governor and the Private Secretary which cannot be delivered in BOMBAY by 2 p.m. on TUESDAY, 30th instant, should be addressed to ELPHINSTONE HALL, MATHERAN, until further notice.

G. H. R. HART,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

Government House, Malabar Point, Bombay, 28th May, 1882.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

MACLEOD—May 23, at Peeprah, Tirhoot, the wife of M. N. Macleod, of a son.

DEATH.

ARRAKIEL—May 25, at Calcutta, J. G. Arrakiel, Pleader Calcutta Courts, aged 56 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"SOME GRIEVANCES" will appear.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1882.

ARABI PASHA is once more in office, the Khedive, according to the telegram, having been intimidated by the generals, and obliged to recall his Mayor of the Palace. This is described as anarchy at Cairo, but the term is misleading, for what has happened is simply the replacement at the head of affairs of the one man who is able to make himself obeyed. But the position is by no means rendered less grave by this. The Sultan is understood to be employing his influence to sustain the military party in their course. For the moment, then, it looks as if the intervening Powers will gain nothing by the ultimatum, and will be obliged to go further and send troops to Egypt. If the National party prove obdurate and succeed in directing it against the Western Powers the latter, strength of the population, and are also such indirect means as the wire-pullers at Constantinople know so well how to employ, we must look forward to a tedious, costly, and inglorious series of operations, the complete success of which will bring about that joint occupation of the Nile valley after which the French have been hankering for months past, while every Englishman devoutly hoped that it might be averted. The presentation of the ultimatum has, we are afraid, committed the British Government beyond recall, unless some unforeseen circumstances should arise and restore its liberty of action. For our part, we are still strongly of opinion that it is a great mistake for Great Britain to suffer any joint occupation of Egypt. The true policy is to assume in fact, if not in express terms, the protectorate of Egypt, and sustain against the intermeddling of all other Powers whatsoever any strong Government which the Egyptians may succeed in setting up. Of course the clearly defined treaty rights acquired in recent years should be insisted upon, but it does not appear that the legal rights exercised by the Control have ever been infringed by Arabi Pasha and the Nationalist party which he represents. Our diplomatic representatives at Cairo have not alleged that those rights were disregarded. They have only asserted that with a constitutional assembly voting the Budget, the rights of the Control might possibly be called in question sooner or later. This constructive interference with our treaty rights is not of itself sufficiently injurious to our position in Egypt to make it desirable to replace Arabi Pasha by a French General, and the eighteen thousand men of the Egyptian army by a couple of French divisions. And that is plainly what we are on the point of doing. To avert such a consummation it would have been well worth while to have largely discounted the possible consequences of the efforts of the Egyptian Nationalists to establish some sort of constitutional government.

In Bombay the chief interest felt in the Egyptian complication has reference to the safety of the Suez Canal. The trade of Bombay is more dependent on the freedom of that highway than is that of any other city, either European or Oriental. Even a momentary stoppage of the Canal would be felt in this city as a public calamity. As it happens such an untoward event occurring at this moment, when the coming monsoon is about to suspend our trade with Europe for a season, would be less injurious than would be the case at any other time. The market is fully stocked with English goods, and no inconvenience would be suffered from a delay in replenishing them. The export trade is not just at this moment brisk, cotton and seeds intended for Europe having been already for the most part sent on out of the way of the monsoon. Still the success of any attempt to close the Canal, for however short a period, would greatly disorganise business in Bombay. There would be an immediate enhancement of the price of Europe goods of all descriptions. Speculation in mill shares would unsettle the money market. No one could say how far the disturbance might extend. It is to be hoped that the Government of India is fully alive to the magnitude of the interests dependent on the safety of the Canal, and that it will impress upon the Home Government the necessity of acting with prudence and energy, so as to guard against an act of desperation on the part of the men whom the policy embodied in the ultimatum is driving to bay at Cairo.

MORE fortunate than his royal brother of Mysore, Maharajah Sivajee Rao of Baroda received his patrimony in a state of unexampled prosperity. Although the Regency imposed by the Government of India on the State after the deposition of Mulhar Rao only administered its affairs for half-a-dozen years, that limited period was sufficient to extricate it from the difficulties into which it had been plunged by the extravagance and general misgovernment of the dethroned Gaekwar. We have already alluded to the satisfactory condition of the State finances, and, with regard to the position of affairs in other branches of the administration, it may be said that the State generally is safely on the road of progress and reform. In our previous notice we compared the revenue of the State for the last year of the minority of the Gaekwar with that of the twelvemonth immediately preceding. If, however, we consider the state of the country in 1874-75, the comparison becomes more striking. The total estimated revenue of the State for the year 1875 was £1,026,482, and of this estimate only £850,711 was realised during the year, and of the uncollected balance the greater portion was absolutely irrecoverable. Last year the revenue exceeded the expenditure by nearly four lakhs, and with the exception of land revenue and opium, there was a substantial increase in the receipts from all sources of income. While the current finance is thus shown to be healthily elastic, the cash balances are steadily increasing. We are by no means unaware of the dangers of leaving balances in Government treasuries, and we would be inclined as a general rule to forbid them. But in the case of Indian States the methods of investment now afford sufficient guarantee against misappropriation. A State is not, like a commercial establishment, to be carried on for purposes of profit, and the maintenance of its credit ought to serve the purposes of ready cash. But the Paramount Power strongly objects on principle to native States having recourse to loans ; the luxury of a national debt is strictly reserved for their betters. The States of India, however, are liable to such abnormal strains upon their resources that it might seem sometimes that they were unable to meet them without loans if there were no balances in hand. For this reason a relaxation of the otherwise excellent constitutional rule that a Government should not draw from the taxpayers more than is actually needed for current purposes may sometimes prove advisable. A notable case of this character occurred at Mysore, to which we alluded the other day. When Sir Mark Cubbon retired from the head of affairs, he left a crore of rupees in the State coffers. His successors harboured a natural prejudice against what they termed "unproductive cash balances," and proceeded forthwith to spend the money which the thrifty Minister had got together. It had no sooner disappeared than, unhappily, the State was stricken with famine. Ready cash became an imperative necessity, and to enable the State to get out of its most pressing difficulties, the Madras Government kindly made advances from the Presidency treasury. It is evident, however, that had Sir Mark Cubbon's crore been preserved at Bangalore, a good deal of cost and anxiety might have been spared the Mysore Government, as well as the burden of debt which had to be incurred. We imagine, therefore, that Sir Madhava Rao will regard with peculiar satisfaction the couple of crores odd which stand to the credit of the Baroda State either in the form of a handy working balance in the local treasury, or the larger sum which is securely invested in Government of India promissory notes. Whether it is wise to withdraw from local circulation so large a sum as has been invested at Calcutta, is, however, a fair subject for discussion. We have always doubted the prudence of the course ; but as neither the Baroda Government nor the Government of India see any inconvenience in it, we will not dwell upon the matter further, at all events for the present.

The political condition of Baroda at the conclusion of the Gaekwar's minority presents a marked contrast to the state of affairs existing when the boy-ruler succeeded to the throne of the deported Mulhar Rao. It is not merely that an era of treachery, intrigue, and general misgovernment has been terminated, but that a spirit of confidence has been re-established among the people of the State, and cordial relations restored between it and the Government of India. To the suspicion, dislike, and the administrative hostility, which during the reign of the late Gaekwar, the officials, tranquillity among the people, and the application of enlightened schemes of progress for the general benefit of the State and its neighbours. Instead of the corruption and ostentatious waste which brought Mulhar Rao into trouble with the Imperial Government, unpretending, but supremely beneficial, social reforms have been carried out. The more immediate necessities of the maintenance of order, the administration of justice, and the protection of life and property have been securely organised ; and with so much success, financially speaking, that whereas the cost of jails has been diminished by about twenty-five per cent., there has been no appreciable increase in the cost of the judicial establishments, and the additional charges for police are relatively unimportant. In addition to this, an expensive scheme of public works has been laid down. Education has been so far stimulated that the receipts under that head have increased by upwards of fifty per cent., while a considerably larger sum has been devoted to educational purposes. We are informed that the spread of education is highly satisfactory, but we see no reason why a greater amount of money ought not to expended on education. It amounts to nearly two lakhs, but even this is not an exceedingly liberal allowance when viewed beside an expenditure of 8¾ lakhs on religious and charitable objects. After all a good education is religion and charity combined in its best form. It will be enough to say, perhaps, that sanitation has begun. Baroda has, in past times, been much more noted for the indiscriminate bestowal of *baksheesh* than for maintaining the health and lives of its inhabitants. Six years ago there was, according to Dr. Hunter, "an entire absence of any system of drainage." It was one of the first objects of Sir Madhava Rao to remedy this defect, a defect the more serious because it led to the contamination of all the available drinking water of the city of Baroda. Though the Dewan is somewhat modest in his allusion to his efforts in this direction, the figures are sufficiently eloquent to throw light on the matter. We have not, until the report is issued, any means of judging the details of the works being carried on, but the expenditure of a lump sum of nearly 16½ lakhs, provided it is judiciously laid out, represents a fair amount of energy for a State whose entire income amounts only to something over a crore. The ratio of progress is also satisfactory because the amount quoted is greater by nearly 4½ lakhs than the sum devoted to the same purpose the year before. Another important matter is the supply of medical relief. As much as a lakh and a quarter had previously been granted towards this object, and last year there was an increase of about eight thousand rupees. The income from the State railways within the last financial year has risen from Rs. 36,124 to Rs. 74,900, a very remarkable proof of the resources which remain to be developed by further extension.

In common with the rest of India a census of the State of Baroda was taken last year. The operation was ably carried out under the direction of Rao Bahadoor Gajanan Kristna Bhatwodeker, and the results are believed to be highly accurate. The total population of the State was found to be 2,180,311 against 2,000,225 in 1872. There was therefore a general increase of 180,563. Out of the five districts (including the city division) into which the State is divided there was an increase in three of them. The districts in which a contrary result was discovered were Amrelli and Baroda city. The population of the Baroda capital was 101,818 against 112,057 in 1872. This shows a decrease of 10,239. But when we regard the figures for the Baroda district, we find an increase of 20,410. Now, it is a well-known fact that the city of Baroda was scandalously overcrowded. In fact, probably one of the most formidable problems that presented themselves to Sir Madhava Rao was how to clear the people out of the insanitary rookeries which composed so much of the town. If this clearance has been effected even to a limited extent, one of the first results would be to compel a portion of the inhabitants, temporarily at least, to seek shelter without the city bounds. It may therefore be that the apparent diminution of the population may be a healthy sign, instead of evidencing any decline in the prosperity of the city. Indeed, the Government have every reason to believe that the people are perfectly satisfied and contented. A good deal of the heart-burnings and nearly interminable disputes handed down from the *ancien régime* have been satisfactorily settled, and in this respect the improved external relations of the State have reacted upon private affairs and superinduced a better spirit among the people. This agreeable state of matters, it may fairly be hoped, will be perpetuated under the new reign. The present Gaekwar was educated with great care for the exalted position he occupies. His minority closed with the most satisfactory evidences of the re-establishment of general friendship among the governors, and good government within the confines of his territory. Sir Madhava Rao, Mr. P. S. Melville (the British Resident), and the Maharanee Jumnabai Saheb have each in their individual capacity contributed to this excellent result, and they are fully entitled to the mutual felicitations with which they conclude their administration.

THE Lahore paper publishes a characteristic batch of reports from Afghanistan. We have before now complained of the avidity with which our zealous contemporary whips up and prints, without the apparent exercise of the slightest discrimination, crazy rumours which might be had by the bushel by any person who cared to pay a few annas for them, and who was not too particular about their character. According to "reports from Afghanistan, up to the first week in May," the Governor of Balkh explained to the Amir that the delay in the remittances from that province "was owing to the fact that the army in Balkh is necessarily enormous, and the expenses consequently heavy." What an unnecessary waste of adjectival energy is incurred in describing the army in Balkh ! But we will let that pass. This explanation, we are informed, "satisfied the Amir," as no doubt it ought or any other person who is liable to be overcome by bombastic phraseology. Abdul Rahman, however, does more than accept the explanation so eloquently tendered. He requires the Governor "to collect three years' revenue at once, and to

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE KHEDIVE IN DIFFICULTIES.
ARABI PASHA REINSTATED.

CAIRO, MAY 28.

The state of affairs here continues to be alarming and anarchy prevails. The Khedive, yielding to the prayers of the Notables and the threats of the military, has reinstated Arabi Pasha.

A Turkish Commission is being sent from Constantinople to Egypt. It is believed that the Porte, desiring to intervene, has secretly supported the military party.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 29.

The Bombay mails of the 12th instant arrived at Brindisi on the 27th instant.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MAY 29.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* direct cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

SUNDAY, NIGHT, MAY 28.

At 10 p.m ... ... 83·5

MONDAY, MAY 29.

" 6 a.m. ... ... 83·3
" 10 a.m. ... ... 88·6
" 2 p.m. ... ... 90·1
" 4 p.m. ... ... 88·9

THE Government of Bombay have adopted quarantine rules for the ports of Bombay, Aden, and Kurrachee, as a temporary measure to take effect from yesterday, for the prevention of any importation of cholera from Sumatra. Steamers, ships, or buggalows from Sumatra will be subjected to seven days' quarantine before they are allowed to communicate with the shore.

MAJOR SENIOR, of the 34th N. I., who was lately awarded a silver medal by the Humane Society for saving six natives from drowning in the Barsaak river in Cachar in February, 1881, has now been presented by the same society with the Stanhope gold medal, an award given annually to that case of life saving of the year displaying the most distinguished bravery. The medal is to be publicly presented to Major Senior. The Marquis of Hartington has signified his satisfaction of the award in giving Major Senior sanction to wear the medal.

AMONGST a number of presentations by the Royal Humane Society of England recently announced, we see that Mr. Cowasjee Nanabhoy has been conferred on Modeen Sheref, a private in the Madras Native Infantry, for saving a native servant who fell into a deep well at Dhera Ghazi Khan, Punjab, and on Kalka Pershap, a native policeman, for saving Moria Raghwa, and attempting to save another man, who were carried off their feet while attempting to cross the Kurhane river, Nagpore District, Central Provinces of India.

THE *Englishman* publishes the following:—"Peshawur, 25th May.—The treasury officials were employed all day counting and handing over six lakhs of rupees to Mahomed Afzal Khan, C. S. I., who lately arrived from Calcutta, and proceeds in a few days to Kabul with the treasure, accompanied by the British Envoy."

THE deaths are announced in Moulmein of Messrs. C. O. Johnstone and A. Lenaine, both old residents, and formerly largely engaged in the timber trade.

THE new order about changing the colour of the summer clothing of the British soldier has not met with a good reception, the *Civil and Military Gazette* says. "The reform has been condemned by every regimental officer of every degree of standing. Some commanding officers have already addressed the authorities on the subject, pointing out that the alteration cannot be considered a saving for the men in any way; that the proper dyeing of the material cannot be carried out so as to ensure a fast colour; that continual dyeing destroys the material; that it gives the men a very shabby, unclean appearance; that, after the first washing, not ten suits out of a hundred will be of the same shade; that consequently the change spoils the appearance of the men on parade or elsewhere; and prevents them taking any pride in their appearance. Taking all these things into consideration, it is to be hoped the authorities will see their way to some modification in the order, so that a couple of white suits, at least, may be considered as part of a soldier's kit, for parade and walking out purposes. Where an order is so universally condemned as this one has been, by every officer of any regimental experience, it can hardly be considered successful. Several general officers are known to have given an opinion unfavourable to its introduction. Even the rank and file themselves are adverse to it; and would willingly keep up an extra suit at their own expense, for walking out purposes, provided it were white. Had officers commanding regiments and battalions been asked their opinion, there can be no doubt but that the order would never have been issued."

THE Ootacamund correspondent of the *Madras Mail* relates how it happened that a certain gallant Captain at that station was unable to keep an engagement the other evening:—"He set out with cheerful spirits and a good appetite for his destination, and being somewhat late, told his coachman to drive through Kandal as being the shortest way. Unlucky order! The Goddess Mariamma, she who has small-pox under her especial protection, was that evening being carried in triumphal procession through the streets of that aristocratic quarter of the town. The child of Mr. Ramasawmy Pillay had died that morning of the dread sickness, and another little Ramsawmy was lying dangerously ill of the same complaint. It was thought if the goddess had an airing and a few presents, things might come right. Just as her highness, or divinity, arrived in the middle of the bazaar one way, Captain——arrived the other way. The forces clashed; how it began is lost in mystery, that is, who fired the first gun; but my boy, Chinna Pillay, who, from the graphic way he describes it, I fancy was not far off, says Goddess Mariamma was sent flying into the gutter, and that the natives were lying about as thick as flies, "so plenty strong that gentleman." However, great is Diana of the Ephesians! and great also is Mariamma of the Ramsawmies! Poor Captain——never ate any clear soup or drank champagne at the "Chaunultry" that night. He was rolled in the mud, his pants were torn from his martial person, and the local chemist and druggist did a large business in sticking plaister. Such is the irony of fate. How little he could have foreseen, as he answered that charmingly scented invitation to dinner, that it meant a week hence a black eye and a roll in the mud. *Ehen! quam brebibus perennt ingentia causis*: Moral: Never interfere with a religious procession, even if you are in a hurry for dinner."

THE *Sydney Mail* reports the finding of the largest nugget ever unearthed on the Temora goldfields. It was found at a depth of 14ft. from the surface, and conveyed by the lucky diggers to the Australian Joint Stock Bank, where it was found to weigh 153oz. 17dwt.

"A FIELD OFFICER," writing to the *Globe* on extravagant expenditure in regimental messes, remarks:—"Of course it is difficult to prevent young officers being extravagant outside the mess, if they wish; but I know of two ways in which regimental entertainments might be kept down. The one is by inspecting officers refusing to be sumptuously entertained, and the other by adopting the good old custom that obtained in the East India Company's service, which was that all regimental entertainments were paid for according to pay and allowances."

THERE were disputes in the iron trade when the mail left. On May 4 the ironworkers, some thousands in number, remained on strike at Stockton, Middlesbrough, and Hartlepool, though a few men arranged to return to work. The Ironworkers' Association, in a long manifesto sent out on the night of the 4th instant, asked the men to decide whether they would adhere to the arbitration board and return to work, or destroy the board and force the men back to the old system of strikes and lockouts. The circular asked them to at once hold meetings, and it was hoped that the result would be a return to work.

A "FATHER" writes to *Truth*:—"I have a boy at Rugby, and I find that I am charged five shillings for 'printing examination papers.' The papers consisted of five or six sheets of note-paper, printed on one side alone. As there are 400 boys at Rugby, somebody gets £105 out of their parents for this job each term." 2,000 sheets of note-paper would be dear at 30s., and composing and printing ought not to cost more than £7, including a fair profit for the printer. "Somebody," therefore, gets an unfair profit of £96 10s. every term.

AN interesting anecdote appears in a recent number of *Paris* apropos of M. Emile de Girardin, the anniversary of whose death fell on the 27th of April, and of his share in the crisis of the 16th of May. "On one of the days immediately preceding the general election," says M. Laurent, who tells the story, "a compositor belonging to the *Moniteur Universel* came to the *France* office and said to us: 'We have now been shut up for twenty-four hours composing a proclamation from Marshal MacMahon. We shall only be released when it has reached all the provincial towns—that is to say, to-morrow. Two million copies have been printed. Paris is not to know anything about it till it can be read all over the country. Here it is. Send it to M. de Girardin; he will answer it at once, and the plan will be spoiled. I shall lose my place, for I shall not go back to the office; but *vive la République! je me moque du reste.*' M. de Girardin got the proclamation, and answered it that evening point by point."

"ATLAS" of the *World* says:—Since a recent disastrous performance, which gave unenviable notoriety to *The Times*, I am told that a large number of youths have been employed amongst the compositors. A while since it was bruited that the young hands were kept at work long beyond the regulation hours, and one night recently a couple of inspectors of factories put in an appearance in Printing-house-square, in the small hours of the morning, and questioned the lads strictly on this point. A visit of this kind is generally followed by the issue of a summons; whether it will be so in this case remains to be seen.

AN amusing police report on General Skobeleff's proceedings when he visited Warsaw recently has crept into the papers. It would appear that whenever a personage of high rank and importance visits Warsaw the imperial police authorities commission their secret agents to watch every action of that personage by day and night, as far as may be compatible with the respect due to his exalted station, and to report the results of their observations regularly every morning. One of these reports handed in to the police-office of the district in which is situated the Hotel d'Europe, where Skobeleff lodged during his recent sojourn in the Polish capital, was textually reproduced in the columns of the *Czas*. It runs as follows: "Last night, at the hour of 9, His Excellency the General deigned to leave his hotel. He wore an elegant silk hat and a no less elegant overcoat. In his hand he carried a walkingstick. His Excellency condescended to hire the droshky No. 217, and, seated therein, to drive to Ziazd, where he alighted, and straightway disappeared. His Excellency did not return to his hotel until 7 o'clock this morning, wearing, however, a jacket and cap, both of which were covered with mud. It was, moreover, His Excellency's pleasure to appear considerably intoxicated." "This report," concludes the *Czas*, "is absolutely authentic. We have seen it, and are fully responsible for its publication."

IN one of its City articles, the *World* thus refers to the British North Borneo Company:—"This company is imperfect in one important particular. It has obtained a charter conferring on it sovereign rights over a territory to which we have no right except that of the strongest. Under this charter it means to create a 'just and humane Government' for the 'subjects' whom it proposes to attract; and it will, at all events, provide them with an armed police, and, perhaps, a fighting navy to boot, of which the modest 'armed yacht' may be the first parent. But with all these things there is a want of completeness in the arrangements, for the company makes no mention of missionaries. It cannot expect to be allowed to proceed with the exploitation of its 'dismal swamps,' as envious detractors style its territories, by means of imported Chinese and other low-class labour if no missionaries be there to bless. Just let the company think with what tremendous effect Exeter Hall would pour forth the vials of its wrath—that, we fancy, is the correct expression—were any story of harsh treatment to find its way home and be exposed to public gaze. With no ghostly counsellor at hand to stand sponsors for the 'humane Government,' it would be in a bad way. Some mutinous or discontented servant might harrow our souls with stories of death by torture, by starvation, by flogging—in a hundred ways hurt our sensitive feelings—and the company would be powerless to retaliate. Let it mend its prospectus, then, and promise to maintain a few missionaries for the enlightenment of the Heathen Chinee. After that, people will subscribe the 1,300,000*l* of capital now sought with more confidence. As it is—whether from this or from some other cause we cannot say—the company is not exciting deep interest in the City. 'Jungle products' do not sound well as a source of income, and the talk is, as we have said, of 'swamp' and difficult country which may, perhaps, be reclaimed and made productive and habitable in the days of our great-grandchildren. But after such a charter as it possesses the company is nearly sure to get its money, and there can be no harm done if its shareholders should have to [illegible] denying themselves and entering into enterprises like these that England has made her empire."

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 12TH MAY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Khedive, Captain P S. Tomlin, arrived in Bombay harbour from London last night at 7 o'clock with the European mails of the 12th inst. and the following passengers:—

FROM GRAVESEND.

Mr and Mrs Brenan
Mr and Mrs Drummond and Infant
Mrs and Mrs Jackson
Mr and Mrs Courtenay and two infants
Mr Drysdale
Capt Clements
Mrs S Cowan
Colonel Kenny
Major Newman
Capt Boyle
Lieut Burton
Lieut Shubrick
Lieut Kennedy
Capt Hasting, R N
Lieut Charington, R N
Mr Hancock
Mr Heathcote
Mr Trollope
Mr J Woods
Mr R Crisp
Mr T Oakley
Mrs McCarron
Kadur Bux
Mahomed Ally
G C Roy
Murdthol Dey
Abdool Guffoor

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr J Hardie
Mr Cassella
Mr T Wilkinson
Mr A Pollen
Lt.-Col Walker
Major Trevor
Capt Hamilton
R Admal Sir W Hewett, VC
Mr H Gibson, R N
Mr A Consolo

FROM VENICE.

Major and Mrs Coussmaker
Mr W H Payne

FROM ADEN.—Mr Cowasjee Hormusjee

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 6TH TO 12TH MAY INCLUSIVE.)

The Queen went to Epping Forest on Saturday to proclaim the opening of that resort for public use. The weather was fine, the concourse of people immense, and the proceedings passed off without accident.

The Queen held Drawing Rooms at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday and yesterday.

An informal Cabinet Council, hastily summoned, was held on Friday afternoon at the Privy Council office, all the Ministers being present. Another Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers were present, except Earl Spencer, Mr. Chamberlain, and Sir W. Harcourt. A Cabinet Council was also held on Sunday, afternoon, which lasted for three-and-a-half hours. Councils were also held on Monday and Wednesday, all the Ministers being present except Earl Spencer and Lord Hartington.

In the House of Lords on Monday, Earl Granville, in feeling terms, referred to the assassinations in Dublin, and proposed the adjournment of the House. The Marquis of Salisbury concurred in the motion for adjournment. Earl Cowper and the Duke of Marlborough spoke of the valuable public services of Mr. Burke, and the motion was agreed to. On Tuesday the Union of Benefices (London), Bill and the Pluralities Act Amendment Bill were severally read a second time. Lord Night and Carrington said that the Government were unable to introduce a Local Self-Government Bill in that House. The Lord Chancellor, replying to Lord Cairns, said that although the vacancies in the judicial strength of the Privy Council had not been filled up, he intended to introduce a Bill on the subject.

In the House of Commons on Friday Lord Lymington and Sir M. Hicks-Beach gave notices of motion for early information respecting the intentions of the Government with regard to Ireland. Mr. R. Yorke commented on the unfair burden upon agricultural parishes caused by School Board rates, and after some time had been passed in discussing certain decisions of an Irish County Court Judge, the House was counted out at 1-35 a.m. On Monday Mr. Gladstone proposed the adjournment of the House in consequence of the crime of Saturday, which, he said, was unparalleled for baseness. He announced that measures which had been previously in preparation must be recast, but on Thursday he would ask leave to introduce a Bill for the repression of crime in Ireland. Sir S. Northcote seconded the motion for adjournment. Mr. Parnell expressed his detestation of the crime of Saturday. After a few words from Mr. W. E. Forster and Mr. Lowther, the House adjourned. On Tuesday, on the motion of the Attorney-General, it was resolved that the Deputy Serjeant-at-Arms be allowed to plead to the action for damages brought against him by Mr. Bradlaugh. Mr. Chamberlain moved the second reading of the Ballot Act Continuance Bill, to which great exception was taken as being a surprise. Ultimately the second reading was agreed to. On Wednesday the Capital Punishment Bill was read a second time, and the Licensing Laws (Scotland) Bill was "talked out." The House met last night at 9 o'clock. Sir W. Harcourt introduced the Bill for the repression of Crime in Ireland. The chief provisions were the establishment of special tribunals in cases where it is deemed by the Lord-Lieutenant expedient to try criminals without juries. These tribunals would consist of three judges, who would deal with cases of treason, murder, or other aggravated crimes. As preventive measures, the police would be authorized to search for arms or to arrest suspicious persons by day or night, and the Alien Act would also be revived with a view to increased power to arrest strangers who might be suspected of designs dangerous to the public safety. The Lord-Lieutenant and the police acting under him would have power to suppress unlawful publications in newspapers and otherwise, and fines would be imposed upon localities in which serious crimes were committed. After some desultory discussion the first reading of the Bill was agreed to.

Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, M.P. for Hawick, has accepted the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Hamilton has been appointed Under-Secretary in Dublin, in place of the late Mr. Burke.

Earl Spencer, the new Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland and Lord F. Cavendish, the new Chief Secretary, left London on Friday morning for Dublin, where they arrived on Saturday morning.

The appalling news was received in London late on Saturday night that Lord F. Cavendish, the newly-appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Mr. Burke, the Under Secretary, had been murdered that evening while walking in Phœnix Park, Dublin. The struggle was witnessed from a distance by several people, but as it was thought to be only horse play among friends no notice was taken, and the four men who committed the crime escaped on a car that was waiting for them.

The funeral of Lord F. Cavendish in the churchyard of Edencor, near Chatsworth, yesterday, was attended by most of the Cabinet Ministers and by about 250 other members of Parliament.

A manifesto to the people of Ireland, signed by Mr. Parnell, Mr. Dillon, and Mr. Davit, was issued on Sunday, denouncing the assassination of Lord F. Cavendish and Mr. Burke, and urging all persons to assist in bringing the murderers to justice.

A proclamation has been issued by the Lord Lieutenant in Dublin offering a reward of £10,000 for the discovery and conviction of the murderers of Lord F. Cavendish and Mr. Burke, together with a further sum of £1,000 for such information, and a free pardon to any person not an actual perpetrator of the murders.

Osmond Otto Brand, master of a Hull smack, was convicted at Leeds Assizes of the wilful murder of an apprentice by continuous brutal treatment. He was sentenced to death.

The woman Fearneaux, who was charged with obtaining sums of money by the fraudulent pretence that she was a member of a noble family, was convicted at Warwick Assizes, and was sentenced to penal servitude for seven years.

John Baker, who was charged with the murder of Enoch Clarke, his confederate in a burglary at Finchley, was found guilty of manslaughter, and was sentenced to penal servitude for life.

Consols were temporarily dull on the news from Ireland, but have since recovered, and closed at 102 sellers for cash. The same cause affected Home Railway stocks for a time, but these have also rallied, although business is still very limited. Foreign bonds have been inactive and Egyptians are easier.

OBITUARY.—Major R. W. D. Nickle, Mad. Ret.; Lieut.-Col. D. H. Hickman, Bom. Ret.; Lord F. C. Cavendish; Mr. Burke, Under-Secretary for Ireland, Admiral J. T. Coffin; Captain Bulkeley; Sir E. H. Dashwood, Bart; Lady Edwardes Moss; Lady Anne Sandwith.

IN the French Chamber yesterday, a debate arose on the question of Egypt, in the course of which M. de Freycinet said he had requested the British Government to state its views, but France was determined to uphold her influence in that country.

The opinions of the Foreign Press on the Dublin assassinations are nearly unanimous in condemnation of the atrocity; but the Socialist papers of Paris extenuate and virtually justify the crime.

The Khedive has annulled the sentences passed by the Court-martial on the Circassian officers for conspiring against Arabi Bey, except so far as regards expulsion from Egypt. The Ministers insist upon degradation of the convicted officers, but the Khedive refuses, and an extraordinary session of the Parliament has been convoked with a view to the impeachment of the Khedive. A crisis of extreme gravity is believed to be imminent.

The Princess William of Prussia was on Sunday delivered of a son—a great-grandson of Queen Victoria and the German Emperor.

There have been further Ministerial changes at Constantinople. The War Indemnity dispute with Russia has been arranged.

The Italian Chamber on Tuesday, by 172 to 86, agreed to the Commercial Treaty with France.

The Spanish Senate on Monday night, after a protracted debate, approved the Commercial Treaty with France by 136 to 75 votes.

The Dutch Ministry has resigned in consequence of the rejection by the Second Chamber of the Commercial Treaty with France.

The Home Rule and Land Leagues in the United States have passed resolutions denouncing the assassinations in Dublin, and repudiating any connexion with or responsibility for the crime. Mr. O'Donovan Rossa, however, in his paper, the *United Irishman*, declines to condemn the assassins if they believed the act would advance their country's interests.

THE ASSASSINATION OF IRISH SECRETARIES.

THE mail brings particulars of the Dublin Assassinations, and from the accounts which we give below it will be readily understood how deep was the universal feeling of horror and indignation which, according to all reports, was felt by every class of the community in the three Kingdoms. The following is an account of the actual tragedy which seems to have been witnessed by several persons, among others by the Lord Lieutenant himself:—

The new Chief Secretary for Ireland, Lord Frederick Cavendish, and Mr. Burke, the Under-Secretary, were assassinated on the evening of May 6 in Phœnix Park, Dublin. Lord Spencer, the newly-appointed Viceroy, had made his State entry into Dublin during the afternoon, and Lord Frederick Cavendish was in the procession which passed through the City. His Excellency had afterwards received the Collar of the Order of St. Patrick as Grand Master of the Order, and the Sword of State, and had attended a Council at the house of the Council. Lord Frederick Cavendish also took the oath of Chief Secretary. The latter was engaged during the rest of the afternoon in the business of his new office. The Lord-Lieutenant left the [illegible] rode with an aide-de-camp through Thomas-street to the park without attracting any attention. The Chief Secretary and the Under-Secretary were to have dined with his Excellency at the Castle in the evening. Lord F. Cavendish left the Castle on foot, as he wished to have a walk, and the evening was strikingly fine. Mr. Burke left the house afterwards, and joined his lordship in the park, and they both walked on together until they reached a spot exactly opposite the Viceregal Lodge. There the assassins were in waiting for them, and evidently from the nature of the wounds attacked them from behind with savage ferocity, inflicting upon each of them death wounds with deep deadly thrusts of a triangular weapon, probably a long dagger. They could, of course, make no effectual resistance, but Mr. Burke appears to have made a struggle with his assailants, for his fingers are cut. The work of blood must have been done in a couple of minutes, and at the moment the deed was being committed in full view of the Lord-Lieutenant himself, who was walking in the grounds in front of the Viceregal Lodge along with Colonel Caulfeild, and they saw a struggling, but attached no importance to it, thinking it was some horseplay or wrestling on the part of some of the humbler classes who frequent the park. The same struggle was witnessed by Captain Greatrex, of the Royal Dragoons, stationed in the Chapelizod barracks, who walked through the gate nearest the barracks into the park and observed a car waiting. He walked on, and near the scene of the murder saw the struggle, but had no notice that a murder was being perpetrated. He saw four men get up on the car and drive away. They went through the Island-bridge gate and into the town. Captain Greatrex, observing two men on the ground, and seeing patent leather boots on one of them, at once concluded that a robbery had been committed. He immediately afterwards recognised Lord F. Cavendish, who was lying in the roadway, while Mr. Burke was stretched on the grass about fifteen feet behind him. Colonel Caulfeild, in the meantime, had his attention attracted by a man, who gesticulated and called "Murder!" The Lord-Lieutenant was about to proceed over with him to see what was the matter, but His Excellency was persuaded not to do so lest he might be insulted. Colonel Caulfeild went over himself and was horrified at recognising the bodies. Lord Frederick was not quite dead at the time, but gasping and convulsively moving in his death struggle. The Colonel asked a policeman who came up to take charge of the man who had called out, in order that he might be examined, but the constable unaccountably let him slip. A car drove up at the same time, and Colonel Caulfeild asked the man to assist in getting the bodies removed. He answered gruffly that he was going into town, and it was not his business to remain. The police were afterwards communicated with, and had the bodies removed to Steeven's Hospital. Admiral Sir Alfred Lyttelton, who had heard that a man was murdered, and on going out to the spot saw the two bodies. Life was quite extinct when they were removed.

Another correspondent says:—The murder must have been deeply planned, and although the public impression appears to be that it was only intended to assassinate Mr. Burke and that Lord F. Cavendish was murdered because he happened to be with the Under-Secretary, and to guard against discovery, there is reason to believe that the design was the very contrary and that the object of the miscreants who plotted the murder was to commit a deed which would strike terror into the English Government by murdering not a mere subordinate officer of the Government here, but one of the highest rank next to the Viceroy in the Irish Executive and the son of a great English peer. They could at any time have assassinated Mr. Burke, who was well known in the city, and who walked about at all hours without fear and unarmed. He never had an escort, and his habits must have been familiar to all who chose to watch his movements. It may be that the fate was reserved deliberately until a double stroke could be aimed at the Executive; but the supposition which naturally occurs that Lord F. Cavendish was not the successor which passed through the City. His Excellency had afterwards received the Collar of the Order of St. Patrick as Grand Master of the Order, and the Sword of State, and had attended a Council at the house of the Council. Lord Frederick Cavendish also took the oath of Chief Secretary. The latter was engaged during the rest of the afternoon in the business of his new office. The Lord-Lieutenant left the Castle on foot, as he wished to have a walk, and the evening was strikingly fine. Mr. Burke left the house afterwards, and joined his lordship in the park, and they both walked on together until they reached a spot exactly opposite the Viceregal Lodge. 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It was then between eleven and twelve o'clock, and it was in the deep gloom which the shocking news was unfolded to her by Lady Egerton and the Prime Minister. The scene which took place was one of a most painful character. The bereaved lady, on hearing of the untimely death of her noble husband, told to her though it was without any revelation of the hideous details the foul crime, almost swooned in the arms of the grief-stricken relatives and friends who stood around. She, however, with wonderful self-command, soon recovered from the wild outbursts of grief and became more composed though, her condition was distressing in the extreme. The Marquis of Hartington, who entered the room, had never saw Lady Frederick, fearing that the meeting would be of too painful a character. About half-past eleven Earl Granville, who had been in the meantime informed of what had happened in Dublin, called at the house, and remained there some time endeavouring with others to assuage the grief of her ladyship. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone left about one o'clock accompanied by the marquis, and Lady Frederick then retired to her room in a somewhat more tranquil and composed state of mind." At the Premier's official residence in Downing-Street a large number of distinguished members of both political parties called during the day. On Sunday, the Cabinet, hastily summoned, met at three o'clock in the afternoon, and remained in deliberation until half-past six. The following paragraph appeared in Sunday's Court Circular: "Her Majesty received last night with deep grief the horrible news of the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish, Chief Secretary, and of Mr. Burke, Under-Secretary for Ireland." Innumerable messages and visits of condolence were received at Devonshire House. Mrs. Gladstone, dressed in deep mourning, called on Lady Frederick Cavendish on Monday morning. The Queen sent a message of condolence. A large number of members of Parliament and others also called at the Premier's official residence.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

Reply to a telegram from the Viceroy of India, Mr. Gladstone telegraphed as follows:—"Many thanks; all are as well as could be hoped. The object of the black act plainly is to rouse indignant passions and embitter relations between Great Britain and Ireland."

THE FEELING IN GREAT BRITAIN.

In every part of Great Britain meetings have been held at which the assassinations have been denounced, and resolutions passed calling upon the Government to take such measures as they may consider necessary to put an end to crimes of violence. Similar resolutions are also daily adopted by numbers of public bodies and political and other associations; and the subject has been referred to at many of the religious and philanthropic anniversaries now being held.

THE FEELING IN IRELAND.

IN Ireland the assassinations appear also to have stirred indignation no less deeply than in England. Illuminations and rejoicings which had been prepared in honour of the release of the suspects were abandoned, and throughout the country indignation meetings are being held, at which the crimes are denounced and deep sympathy is expressed with the bereaved relatives of the deceased. The resolution passed by the Corporation of Dublin added that until the perpetrators of the murders were brought to justice all Irishmen must feel dishonoured, and conveyed an earnest hope that their speedy discovery may relieve the country from so foul a stain. In Limerick there were no fewer than seven indignation meetings on Monday.

THE FEELING ABROAD.

THROUGHOUT Europe the news of the assassination raised a feeling of horour and indignation, and with the exception of one or two Socialist prints the foreign press has unanimously reprobated the crime. The *Daily News* correspondent at Rome learns that the Pope, on hearing of the murders, sent the most decided instructions to the Irish bishops in order that they should express their horror at the crime and urge all Catholics to conform to the laws of the land instead of committing acts of violence in the hopes of bettering their condition.

In the United States the subject is widely discussed, and the public abhorrence of the crime is said to grow deeper every hour. The crime is generally attributed to the Fenians, but the Land League leaders fear that it may result in the abandonment of their cause by many American sympathizers, and the fear (the correspondent of the *Daily News* says) undoubtedly is well grounded. Patrick Crowe, of Pueblo, once boasted of his connection with the infernal machines designed for England, denounces this act, and says he does not believe the League is responsible for it. O'Donovan Rossa, when asked if he thought the League responsible for the assassinations, said, "No." When asked why his friends were, he replied; "Don't ask me. You would not have a man convict himself, would you?" In an article in the *United Irishman* he refuses to condemn the assassins if they felt that they were righting or avenging the wrongs of their country. The *New York* correspondent of the *Daily News* says that O'Donovan Rossa's attempt to claim some knowledge or connection with the Dublin tragedy is regarded with laughter on all sides. Nobody believes he had any such knowledge. He is only seeking notoriety at any cost. We *World* calls upon Irishmen to suppress O'Donovan Rossa, who must be acquitted of any crime except malignant idiocy, and is doubtless accusing himself falsely. The Land League branches in all parts of the country are holding meetings and denouncing the assassinations, and the Irishmen of Boston publish a "card" offering a £500 reward for the apprehension of the murderers or any of them. A similar sum has been offered by the San Francisco branch of the Land League. The New York Legislature has unanimously passed a resolution denouncing the assassinations, and expressing a hope that the guilty parties may be brought to a speedy and just punishment. Detective arrangements are being made to watch all incoming steamers leaving Queenstown since Saturday last for persons answering the official description of the criminals.

MANIFESTO OF THE IRISH PARTY.

THE following manifesto was issued the day after the murders by the Irish parliamentary party, and was ordered to be posted throughout Ireland:—

To the people of Ireland,—On the eve of what seemed a bright future for our country, that evil destiny which has apparently pursued us for centuries has struck another blow at our hopes, which cannot be exaggerated in its disastrous consequence. In this hour of sorrowful gloom we venture to give an expression of our profoundest sympathy with the people of Ireland in the calamity which has befallen our cause through a horrible deed, and to those who had determined at the last hour that a policy of conciliation should supplement that of terrorism and national distrust. We earnestly hope that the attitude and action of the whole Irish people will assure the world that an assassination such as that which has startled us almost to the abandonment of hope for the country for which we are is deeply and religiously abhorrent to their every feeling and instinct. We appeal to you to show by every manner of expression possible that amid the universal feeling of horror which this assassination has excited, no people feel so intense a detestation of its atrocity, or so deep a sympathy for those whose hearts must be scared by it, as the nation upon whose prospects and reviving hopes it may entail consequences more ruinous than have yet fallen to the lot of unhappy Ireland during the present generation. We feel that no act has ever been perpetrated in our country during the exciting struggles for social and political rights of the past fifty years that has so stained the name of Ireland as this cowardly and unprovoked assassination of a friendly stranger, and that until the murderers of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke are brought to justice that stain will sully our country's name.—Chas. S. Parnell, John Dillon, Michael Davitt.

In an interview with a reporter, Mr. Michael Davitt said that no language he could possibly command could express the horror with which he regarded the murders, or the despair which he felt at their consequences. He added:—After what has now occurred, I wish to God I had never left Portland. Where was the motive for the crime? Its commission is not only the most fatal blow which has ever been struck at the Land League, but one of the most disastrous blows which has been sustained during the last century by the national cause in Ireland. It seems like a terrible destiny that such a thing should occur at this particular juncture, and it is no wonder that a feeling of horror should instantly spring up in all our breasts. My only hope is that the assassins will be discovered and punished as they deserve.

THE SCENE IN PARLIAMENT.

THE *Daily News* gives the following description of the proceedings in Parliament, on the Monday following the murders:—

The House of Commons was yesterday turned into a House of mourning. From an early hour members hurried in to secure seats, and there were very few who were not dressed in deep mourning. On the Treasury bench Lord Hartington was the only Minister absent. Mr. Gladstone rose at a quarter-past four, at which time the House was densely crowded, perhaps more so than on any previous occasion this session, while his neck and chest bore gashes which looked as if inflicted by a butcher's knife. On the table at the other end of the room was stretched the body of Lord Frederick Cavendish, presenting an appalling contrast to the room, which recently had been full of life and gaiety, was now become as shambles, the sight being rendered more hideous by contrast with the associations of the place. The utmost calm and self-control his voice, in laboured tones, and with a slowness of speech that seemed momentarily to threaten to lapse into silence, he moved the adjournment of the House. Speaking of Mr. Burke's death, he said that a death the country was robbed of one of the ablest and most upright, most experienced, and most eminent members of the Civil Service. "But," he added, in faltering tones, "the hand of the assassin has come nearer home." He found it difficult to speak a word, but he must say (though here as elsewhere he avoided naming Lord Frederick Cavendish) that one of the very noblest hearts had ceased to beat, and ceased at the very moment when it had been devoted to the service of Ireland, full of love for that country, full of hope for the future, full of the capacity to render her service. This was not a time to speak on politics, and he would limit his references to giving notice that on Thursday a Bill would be introduced relating to the repression of crime in Ireland. After, and he hoped at an early date, a measure would be introduced dealing with the question of arrears.

The Premier spoke for the space of a few minutes only. His references to Mr. Burke and Lord Frederick Cavendish were accompanied by low sympathetic uttering, which was raised in sharper accents at the latter portion of the speech dealing with political matter. Sir Stafford Northcote added his brief testimony to the prevailing sorrow, and, amid tears from both sides of the House, assured the Premier of the hearty co-operation of the Opposition in such measures as might appear to be necessary for the restoration and preservation of peace in Ireland.

Mr. Parnell next rose, and it was noticed that, like the rest of the Irish members, he was dressed in mourning. A single cry of "Oh!" greeted his appearance, but it was immediately drowned by an indignant cheer from below the gangway on the Ministerial side. Speaking in a low voice, and with a manner that betrayed profound emotion, Mr. Parnell asked leave to express, on the part of his friends and himself, and he believed on the part of every Irishman throughout the world, his unqualified detestation of the horrible crime committed in Ireland. He believed that the crime had been committed by men who detest the cause with which he had been associated, and who had devised this murder as the deadliest blow by which they can deal at the hopes of the Land League party, and at the new course which the Government had taken. Mr. Forster, who was received with prolonged cheering from the Conservative benches, in feeling terms, and with signs of occasionally uncontrollable, of the deepest emotion, bore his personal testimony to the high personal qualities and official capacity of Mr. Burke. The poor tenant farmer had lost in him a firm friend, who treated his own tenants well, and who always stood up for tenants in a place where they think their interests are sometimes forgotten. Mr. Lowther added his personal testimony to Mr. Burke's worth, and the proceedings having lasted less than half an hour terminated with the adjournment of the House.

In the House of Lords a similar scene had been in progress. There was a crowded attendance of peers, who listened in sympathetic silence whilst Lord Granville mourned the fate of Lord Frederick Cavendish, of whom he said he had never known a higher or a finer nature. He was, Lord Granville added, absolutely without personal vanity or love of display; and his great ability, his knowledge, and his industry only required a difficult position in order to show the metal of which he was made. Lord Salisbury seconded the motion for adjournment which Earl Granville had moved. Lord Salisbury expressed the deep grief and sympathy of his friends, and at the same time expressed a hope that the proceedings of the night were "only the prelude to stern and unsparing justice." Lord Cowper, the Duke of Marlborough, and Lord Carlingford added a few words, and their lordships adjourned.

THE FENIAN ORGANIZATION.

THE Dublin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says:—

In official circles here no one doubts that the crime was Fenian, and I must confess to a certain amount of surprise to-day when a gentleman occupying a high position in the administration of the [illegible] expressed to me his opinion that the murders were not the result of any Fenian conspiracy, but were

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT NANABHOY LANE, FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 6th day of June, 1882, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the equitable mortgagees, Messrs. Muljee and Bomanjee, and by and with the consent and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla, the following landed property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Nanabhoy's Lane, Fort, fronting on the east side thereof in the registration sub-district of Fort, in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 36, containing by admeasurement 40 feet in length, 12 feet in breadth or thereabouts, lately and at present in the occupation of tenants, bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west partly by the said Nanabhoy's lane, and partly by the house of Shapoorjee Sorabjee Cooper, on the north by vacant ground of Hormusjee Bomanjee, and on the south by the house of Burjorjee Ruttonjee Cooper.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of Messrs. Muljee and Bomanjee, solicitors, at No. 2, Hornby-street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 30th May, 1882.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF PORTLAND CEMENT.

On THURSDAY, the 1st June, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock warehouse on account of the concerned,

O in a Diamond—246 casks Gillingham Portland cement, ex "Penthisiba."

X in a Circle—300 casks Gillingham Portland cement, ex "Alexander Yeats."

On THURSDAY, the 1st June, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

3 second-hand pianos.
1 case parian figures.
1 ,, sock and gurnsey frocks.
5 casks iron padlocks.
4 cases gold embroidered brocades.
3 ,, Silk satin.
5 ,, Turkey red handkerchiefs.
3 bales grey shirtings.
6 cases orange jacconets.
2 cases orsidem No. 3.
1 ,, Imitation gold thread Nos. 7, 8, and 9.
124 kegs Sweedishsteel 7-16, 9-16, and 5-8 square.
100 Books copper foil.
On account and at the risk of Javer Jugjeevan—
J. J. in a Diamond 82—1 case Bedford cords Rs. 34 1220 yards.
On account and at the risk of Tyebjee Cadurbhoy.
1 case metal leaf No. 10.

TO BE LET, in Rampart-row, opposite the north wing of the High Court, fully exposed to pure sea-breeze and open on all sides, would make a comfortable dwelling-house or an office, or both. Apply to N. B. S. at

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 20th May, 1882.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE AND CO.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
CORAM SARGENT J.
Suit No. 485 of 1881.

HAJEE MAHOMED ISMAIL Sheerazee, Mogul inhabitant of Jehrum in Persia, temporarily residing at No. 140, Oomerkhari, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

vs.

SURDAR BEGUM, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, the divorced wife of the late Hajee Mahomed Ruza Sheerazee, known as Benarusee, residing at Muccood Ginger-street, outside the Fort of Bombay, and the Aga Mohamed Reza Sheerazee, also of Bombay, Mogul Mahomedan inhabitant, residing within the Fort, in Ash Lane in Bombay.....Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Tyebjee and Dayabhai, attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, and in pursuance of a consent decree, made in this suit on the 23rd March, 1882, Messrs. BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY next, the 5th June, at 4 o'clock p. m.

On the premises, the following properties in one lot—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, with the messuage, tenement, and dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying, being in and fronting on the south side of Lal-ground, in the sub-district of Bholeshwar, containing by admeasurement 123 square-yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2534, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 13, and bounded on the East by the Parsee Agiary Street, on the west by the house of Perozshai, the wife of Byramjee Eduljee Colabawalla, on the north by the vacant ground belonging to the Parsee Agiary Fire Temple land, on the south by the said Muccoond Googee-street.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, with messuage, tenement, and dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the north side of Muccoond Googee-street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, containing by admeasurement 93 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of land revenue under No. 464 and 2834, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 12, and bounded on the east by the house of Bora Dawoodbhoy Sulimanjee, on the west by the house of Bora Alieybhoy Fyjoolabhoy, on the North by the Agiary, and on the south by the said Muccoond Googee-street.

For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Tyabjee and Dayabhai, attorneys for the abovenamed plaintiff, at their office, in, Hummum-street, or to the undersigned.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE & Co.

NOTICES.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to or having CLAIMS against the SIND HORSE BRIGADE MESS (about to be broken up) are requested to communicate with the undersigned before the 1st July, 1882; after which date no claim will be attended to.

M. JAMES, Captain.
Mess Secretary, Sind Horse Brigade Mess, Jacobabad.

FOR A PAYMENT OF ABOUT FIFTEEN RUPEES a MONTH a man of good health, aged 30, may secure in the Standard Life Office a sum of FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES, payable at the age of 55, or at death should it happen beforehand. It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature EARLY IN LIFE, as by delay the rate of subscription increases; death may occur before the provision is effected; or health may fail and render the life ineligible for assurance.—Standard Life Office, Bombay, 24th, 1882.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SALE,

SEVEN cylindrical STEAM-BOILERS thirty feet long and seven feet in diameter, Galloway's patent tubes, with all the necessary mountings, as they stand at present, by Messrs. Richard, Walker and Brothers, Bury.

For further particulars, apply to the Manager at the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Mills, or the Agents at their office, No. 8, Forbes-street, Fort.

By order,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Bombay, 19th May, 1882. Secretary.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.

Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
½ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	per doz bl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W I American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
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VASELINE IN THE NURSERY.

For the various skin troubles of children it is the most effectual, delicate, and unobjectionable application known. Has no smell, taste, will never become rancid, and is as delicious to use as Cream.

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The public are earnestly recommended to use Vaseline in all cases where they have hitherto used glycerine. When once Vaseline has been admitted into a house it will never be without it again.

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Is the purest and best Hair preparation extant. The growth and luxuriance of the Hair is promoted by its use, and the head and hair are kept sweet and clean, the hair strengthened and preserved, and the scalp is kept free from Scurf and Dandruff.

VASELINE COLD CREAM.

Dr. Esmarch, University of Kiel, says "Vaseline Cold Cream has most excellent properties." Vaseline Cold Cream applied to the face every night will keep the complexion clear and youthful, and the skin from cracking. It is good for use after shaving. It will remove sunburn, freckles, and cure chapped hands. For use after sea bathing.

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The admirable properties of Vaseline render these soaps not only truly elegant toilet articles, but indispensable in the family, and for infants and invalids.

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Recommended by the *Lancet* for the lips, and removing pimples and blotches from the face.

VASELINE HAIR RESS OIL PASTE.

This Paste renders the leather soft, pliable, waterproof, very durable, and not liable to gum or crack after exposure. It is a most superior article, and excels anything of its kind in the market.

VETERINARY VASELINE.

For the cure of injuries and diseases of Horses, Cattle, and other Animals. Very useful in the Stable and on the Farm. A specific for Scratches.

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Has precisely the same properties as the Pomade Vaseline, but is more agreeable for ladies' use, being a liquid preparation.

CAMPHORATED VASELINE.

A highly efficient remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Catarrh, Gathered Breasts and special uses.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

THE BROACH COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 30th day of May, 1882, at 3 o'clock (local time) at the Registered Office of the Company, at Elphinstone-circle, Bombay, to pass the following Resolutions :—

1. That the Broach Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X of 1866.

2. That certain persons to be chosen at the said Meeting be appointed Liquidators at a remuneration to be fixed at such Meeting.

3. That the Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised and empowered to sell, assign, transfer, and make over unto a certain Limited Joint Stock Company intended shortly to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act of 1882 to be called The Broach Cotton Company, Limited, having a capital of Rs. 2,00,000 divided into 2,000 shares of Rs. 100 each, the houses, lands, and premises and all the property, moveable and immoveable, and the business, good will, assets, and effects, rights and credits of the said Broach Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited, upon their receiving in consideration of such transfer and sale 1,400 fully paid-up shares of the nominal value of Rs. 100 each in the said Broach Cotton Company, Limited, for the purpose of being distributed amongst the shareholders of the said Broach Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited, in proportion to the shares held by such shareholders, i.e., so that they shall receive one fully paid-up share of the nominal value of Rs. 100 in the Broach Cotton Company, Limited, for every 2 shares of Rs. 250 of the Broach Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited, held by them. That the aforesaid sale, assignment, and transfer of the property of the Broach Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited, to the said Broach Cotton Company, Limited, be made by the Liquidators on condition that the said Broach Cotton Company, Limited, covenant and undertake to perform and fulfil all the agreements, contracts, and obligations, and to pay and discharge all the just debts and liabilities of the said Broach Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited, the said Broach Cotton Company, Limited, taking over the business of the said Broach Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited, and being entitled to the profits thereof and liable to the debts incidental thereto as from the first day of July, 1882.

4. That the Liquidators be and they are hereby empowered to do all acts authorised, and to exercise all powers given to Liquidators by sections 174 and 175 of the Indian Companies' Act of 1866.

5. That every power which may be exercised by the Liquidators jointly may be exercised by either of them alone when the other is absent from Bombay.

HEERJEEBHOY H. SHROFF,
Bombay, 20th May, 1882. Managing Director.

NOTICES.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it is of a rough, scaly character, whilst old, and obstinate sores, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcules which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by all Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER & Co., London. Sold by TREACHER and Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves the digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health, and facilitates health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC renues and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels langour and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists every where. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

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—My breasts were losing daily the allowance required to nurse my baby, who was falling away by the eye, and I found myself in the sad alternative either of weaning him at a season too dangerous for his health, or to see him dwelling away from want of food. On this emergency I heard of DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME, which I took. What was not my delight seeing in a short time my breast restored to a plentiful secretion, and my baby improve in strength and health. I owe this public testimony to the inventor of this precious medicine.

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ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating system of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which Dr. Gregory gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J.T. Davenport, Esqs., 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has attained for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question wheather a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Chronic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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Bombay, April 1, 1881.

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H. W. JONES,
Bombay, 8th December, 1880. Agent.

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Rs. 5-12 per doz. qts. or
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Do. do. .... pints ,, 19 ,,
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JOHN FLEMING & Co.

Bombay, 1st April, 1882.

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NOTICES.

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Has no equal

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Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

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Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

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